

Historic, Archive Document

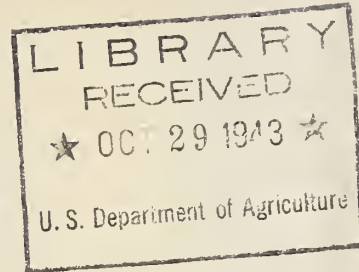
Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

THE AMERICAS

Lands of Promise

1.4
Ad4Ge
no. 116

THE HEMISPHERES: HOW THEY COMPARE



WESTERN HEMISPHERE

EASTERN HEMISPHERE

POPULATION



EACH FIGURE REPRESENTS 250 MILLION PEOPLE

AREA



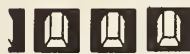
EACH PLOT REPRESENTS 5 MILLION SQUARE MILES

PETROLEUM PRODUCED



EACH DERRICK REPRESENTS 30 MILLION SHORT TONS

STEEL PRODUCED



EACH INGOT REPRESENTS 10 MILLION SHORT TONS

COAL PRODUCED



EACH CAR REPRESENTS 100 MILLION SHORT TONS

WHEAT PRODUCED



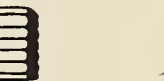
EACH SACK REPRESENTS 600 MILLION BUSHELS

CORN PRODUCED



EACH EAR REPRESENTS 300 MILLION BUSHELS

COTTON PRODUCED



EACH BALE REPRESENTS 2 MILLION BALES

CATTLE (numbers)



EACH ANIMAL REPRESENTS 50 MILLION CATTLE

HOGS (numbers)



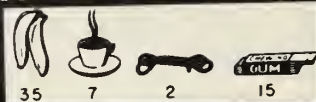
EACH ANIMAL REPRESENTS 50 MILLION HOGS

Latin America:

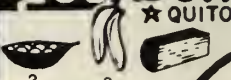
| | | |
|--------------------|------------|--|
| Brazil | 45,002,176 | All of United States west of Mississippi River |
| Mexico | 19,546,135 | Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, Missouri, and Colorado |
| Argentina | 13,318,320 | Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota |
| Colombia | 8,701,816 | New England States |
| Peru | 7,023,111 | California |
| Chile | 5,016,449 | Louisiana plus Oklahoma |
| Cuba | 4,227,597 | Massachusetts |
| Venezuela | 3,491,159 | Minnesota plus North Dakota |
| Bolivia | 3,457,000 | Indiana |
| Guatemala | 3,284,269 | Georgia |
| Ecuador | 2,921,688 | Washington plus Oregon |
| Haiti | 2,600,000 | Alabama |
| Uruguay | 2,146,545 | Washington plus Idaho |
| El Salvador | 1,744,535 | Connecticut |
| Dominican Republic | 1,655,779 | Washington |
| Nicaragua | 1,380,287 | Nebraska |
| Honduras | 1,038,061 | Oregon |
| Paraguay | 1,014,773 | Arizona plus Utah |
| Costa Rica | 639,197 | North Dakota |
| Panama | 573,351 | Montana |

COSTA RICA PANAMA

CENTRAL AMERICA



ECUADOR



LIMA

PERU



SPACE FOR PEOPLE

The Americas have a total population of about 250,000,000, of whom about 123,000,000 are in South and Central America. On the average there are about 15 inhabitants for each square mile in South and Central America and 41 in the United States.

AREA

The Latin American Republics, extending 8,000 miles south and east of the United States, cover an area more than twice as large as Europe and almost three times as large as continental United States. One of these nations, Brazil, is larger than the United States plus all of pre-war Germany.

LARGE ESTATES

"The small farmer as he exists in the United States is practically unknown (in Latin America). There are either large estates of enormous size or small communal holdings of Indian groups who have managed against great odds to hold on to their ancient pre-Columbian system of land ownership and use. Here and there, widely scattered, a few colonies of Europeans have brought the small land-holding system into existence."

(Frank Tannenbaum,
Whither Latin America, 1934.)

CLIMATE

Reaching through both temperate and tropical zones, Latin America has an extreme range of climate and all types of soil. It can yield most varieties of vegetable and animal products in the world. Three-fourths of its area is tropical. High-altitude regions along the Pacific coast of Latin America afford temperate-zone living in countries situated entirely in the tropics.

ANDES

The Andes, highest and longest mountain range in the Western Hemisphere, extends for 4,000 miles along the Pacific coast of South America.

HEMISPHERIC UNITY

Since 1933, six Pan-American conferences have been held for the purpose of formulating and fostering the Good Neighbor Policy of the Americas. Listed below are the meeting place, date, and summary of the action taken at each conference.

Montevideo—1933. Birth of Good Neighbor Policy and reciprocal trade agreements program.

Buenos Aires—1936. The American nations agreed to consult together if the peace of this hemisphere were threatened either by an attack from the outside or by a quarrel between American countries.

Lima—1938. The unity of the American Continent was affirmed and the 21 governments committed themselves to stand solidly together in defending their republican institutions against all outside attacks.

Panama City—1939. A "zone of security" 300 miles wide was established around the Americas south of Canada within which the warring nations of Europe were asked to avoid all hostile acts.

Havana—1940. The transfer of any European possessions in the Western Hemisphere to the control of another non-American power was unanimously opposed. If such a transfer seemed imminent, the American nations agreed to establish a provisional administration over the threatened region.

Rio de Janeiro—1942. Machinery was established for: Severance by all the American republics of diplomatic, financial, and economic relations with the Axis powers; mobilization of economic resources of the Americas for war and post-war purposes; hemispheric purging of Axis fifth columnists; and unification of war measures.



2,000 miles. The valley of this great river drains an area nearly the size of the United States. The great opportunity for future development in this vast area is indicated by the fact that it has less than 2 million inhabitants.

DAKAR

The eastern tip of Brazil is only about 1,800 miles from the port of Dakar on the African West Coast, now held by German-conquered France. This point in Brazil is only half as far from Dakar as it is from the southern tip of Florida.

TWO CITIES

South America's two largest cities, Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro, are closer to Dakar than to the U. S. Capital at Washington, D. C.

CITY AND COUNTRY

In the Americas are nine of the world's greatest cities, each with more than a million inhabitants. Four of these are in Latin American countries, although three-fourths of the area of these countries is sparsely populated and mainly agricultural. Five are in the United States.



INTER-AMERICAN COOPERATION IN AGRICULTURE

More than half the people of the Western Hemisphere depend on agriculture for a living. What benefits agriculture, therefore, can contribute greatly to the economic welfare and political solidarity of the Americas. That is why a program for inter-American cooperation in agriculture has been launched under the Good Neighbor Policy. This has been expanded as war developments have increased the Western Hemisphere's reliance on its own resources. The cooperative program has the following main phases:

1. **Development of plantation rubber production in the Western Hemisphere.**—Rubber is first in value of the several tropical agricultural products the United States normally imported from Far Eastern areas. Under a cooperative project of the United States and 12 Latin American countries, 15 million rubber seedlings have been planted in tropical America in the last 2 years and excellent progress has been made in the development of adapted rubber strains.
2. **Expansion of other Latin American crops for export and for home consumption.**—To further this goal, agricultural surveys have been made of a number of Latin American countries at the request of their governments. Among the crops being given extensive attention for export are quinine, fibers, vegetable oils, perfume oils, drugs, and spices.
3. **Joint management of Western Hemisphere surpluses through commodity agreements.**—This is exemplified by the Inter-American Coffee Agreement, under which the United States market is apportioned to the coffee-producing countries of Latin America. Other surpluses, for which plans are under consideration, are cotton, wheat, corn, meat products, and sugar.
4. **Protection of existing agricultural industries through cooperative research and exchange of information.**—An outstanding project of this sort is the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences. This is conceived as a combined university and research center, interested in agriculture and related economic fields.

Issued July 1942

ALASKA

Agricultural Resources of The NEW WORLD

A Land of Promise for 250 million Americans

TRADE WITH CANADA

United States imports from Canada amounted to about one-third of a billion dollars, and our exports to Canada totaled slightly under one-half billion dollars in 1939. Canada supplied about 15 per cent of our imports and took about the same per cent of our exports.

CANADA



CANADIANS

Most of the inhabitants of Canada live within 150 miles of the United States.

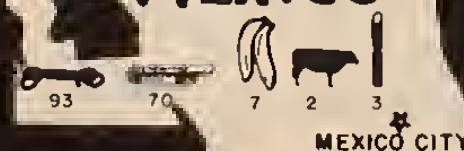
OTTAWA*

UNITED STATES



WASHINGTON

MEXICO



MEXICO CITY

HAVANA

CUBA

BRITISH HONDURAS

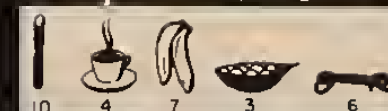
HAITI

HONDURAS

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

WEST INDIES

CUBA, DOM. REP. & HAITI



CARACAS

SYMBOLS



Bananos



Babossu nuts



Brazil nuts



Cacao



Castor beans



Cattle products



Chicle



Cinchona (quinine)



Coffee



Corn



Cotton



Eggs



Flaxseed



Fruits and vegetables



Henequen



Hogs



Lumber products



Moté



Quebracho (tannin)



Rubber



Sheep products



Sugar



Wheat

Symbols on the map are arranged from left to right, approximately in the order of the normal export importance of the products in each country, except in the United States, where arrangement is in the order of farm value.

The figure below each symbol shows the percentage that each country normally produces of total world production. An asterisk (*) in place of a figure indicates that the country's production is less than 1 percent of the world total.

Percentages for cattle products and sheep products are based on cattle and sheep numbers. Lumber products are principally hardwood lumber in Latin America and softwood lumber in Canada. Percentage figures for this item are not available.

PEOPLE

| Country | Population | Approximately same population as: |
|---------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| United States | 132,500,000 | Half of Western Hemisphere |

GUATEMALA

EL SALVADOR

AMAZON

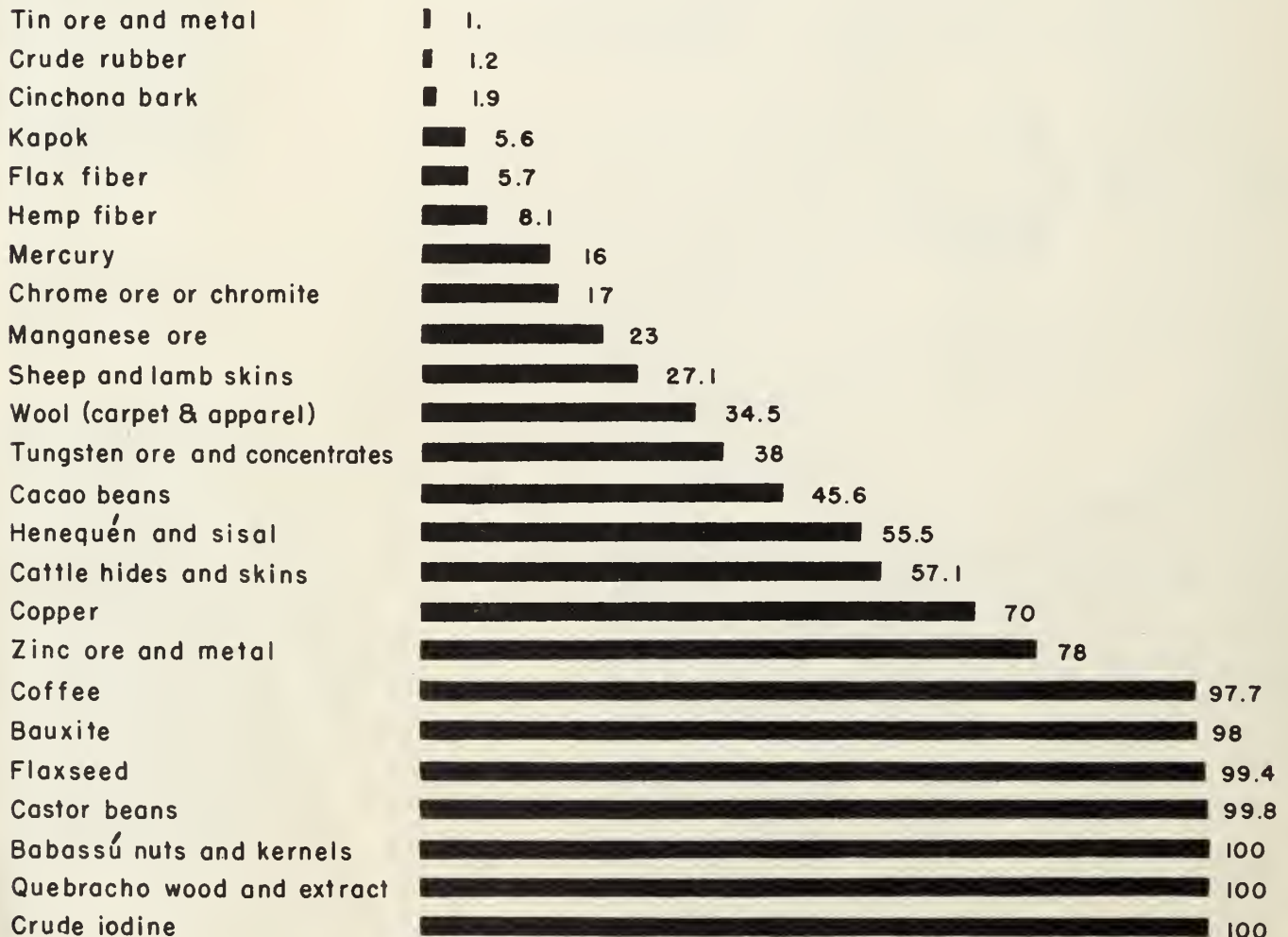
The Amazon, mightiest river in the world, flows for 4,000 miles across the continent. Over

CRISIS AVERTED

The Latin American countries depend strongly upon export markets for prosperity. Because of this fact they were threatened with an economic crisis when the war began in Europe late in 1939, but the crisis was largely averted by a combination of private and governmental measures.

The expansion in war industries in the Western Hemisphere resulted in a greatly increased market for wool, fibers, tanning materials, nitrates, copper, tin, manganese, and other Latin American products. The United States Government, building its stock-pile reserves, signed long-term agreements with several countries to purchase their entire output of certain metals and other strategic and critical materials.

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL U.S. IMPORTS OF STRATEGIC AND OTHER IMPORTANT MATERIALS ORIGINATING IN LATIN AMERICA, 1939



America

The Inter-American Coffee Agreement, signed by 14 coffee-producing countries of the Western Hemisphere, stabilized market conditions and strengthened prices of that important Latin American commodity. The United States purchased export surpluses of agricultural products from several countries, including the entire exportable surplus of the 1942 Cuban sugar crop.

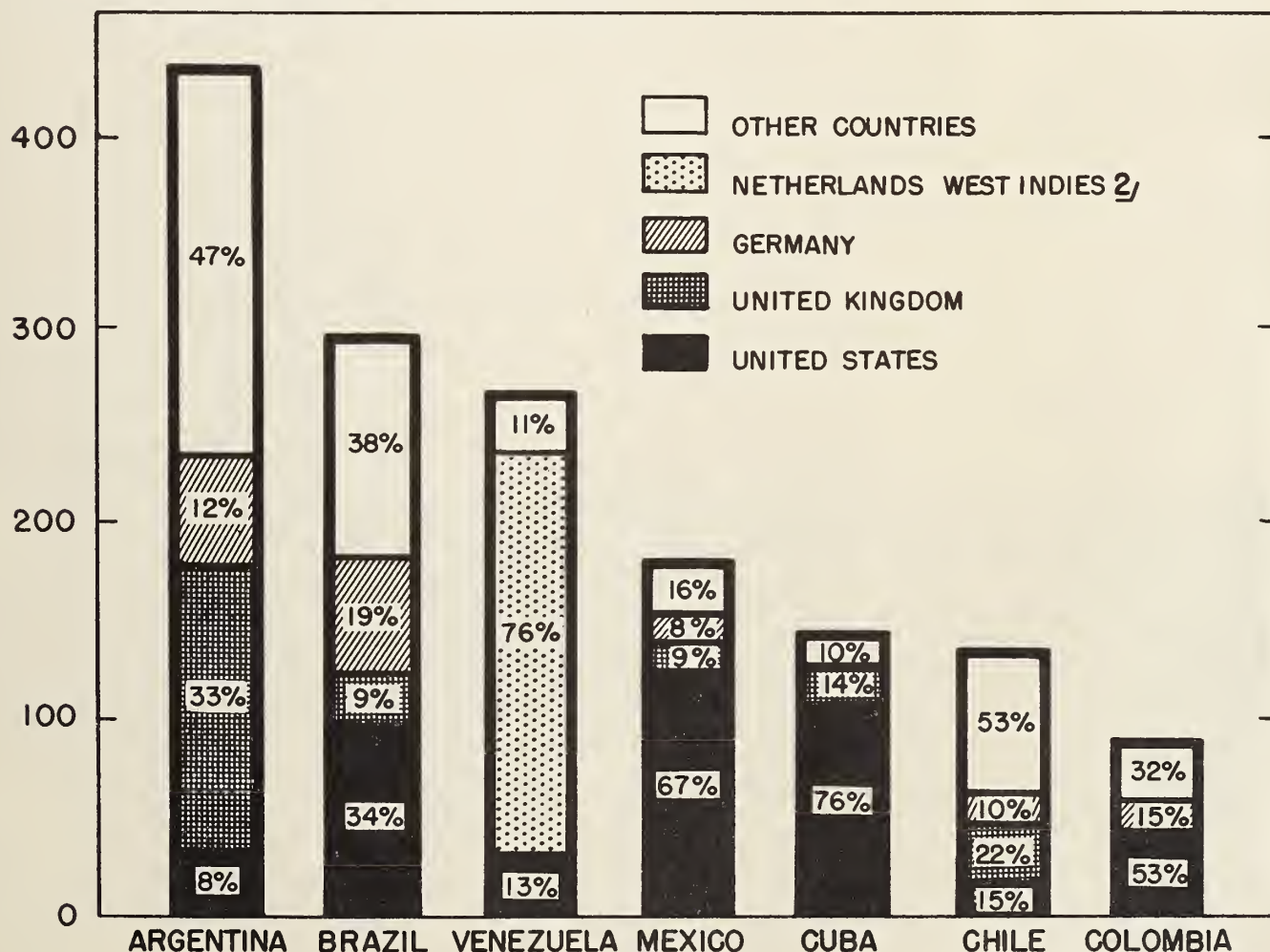
The total value of Latin American exports to the United States in 1941 was estimated at more than a billion dollars, and the loss to Latin American exports from the

closing of European markets was regarded as having been largely offset.

Another Latin American trade problem, the loss of imports from Europe of machinery and other manufactured goods, has been partly overcome through allocation by the United States of specified amounts of goods for export to the Latin American countries. Allocations are designed to fill essential civilian needs in Latin America on an equal basis with those in the United States.

BEST CUSTOMERS OF THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA IN 1938 ^{1/}

EXPORTS IN MILLIONS OF U.S. DOLLARS



^{1/} The last normal year before the war

^{2/} Oil which is refined and re-exported principally to the United States and the United Kingdom

